THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1022.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for Sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin, and Susanna his wife, William Nelson, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set aside, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A description of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase. (12w8w)

From the New-York Herald.

BRUTUS, No. IV.

In my last number I asserted that the whole Clinton family, from the ostensible governor of the State, to the real one in the person of his nephew, were secretly inimical to Mr. Jefferson. From the time that has since elapsed, and adopting their customary logic, that silence is unquestionable evidence of guilt, I presume it will not hereafter be denied. Charged with entertaining sentiments, which they falsely ascribe to Mr. Burr and his friends, they dare not hazard a reply. To escape from the disgrace to which this public conviction, and the invariable conduct of these immaculate advocates of Mr. Jefferson's infallibility will expose them, more than the ordinary efforts of their ingenuity will be necessary. In the annals of deception, there never was a more shameful imposition attempted upon the president, as a man, nor upon the credulity of the public. Profound enemies to the executive, they have endeavored to make him the dupe of their insidious and hollow professions, and the instrument to raise them to political eminence. These are now the men, it is said, whom executive favour is to elevate, and whose honest opponents executive influence is to crush. Loudly proclaiming their devotion to the administration, under its immediate protection they attack every local rival. Exclusively orthodox in their political creed, all are deemed heretics who do not tamely receive the shackles they wish to impose, or subscribe without resistance the particular doctrines they espouse. If this conduct is encouraged, or suffered with impunity, it will subvert the fundamental principles we have hitherto cherished, and in its operation destroy every species of independent examination; undermine the substantial advantages from our happy form of government, and open the avenues of power to abandoned and lawless villainy.

In the minds of those who are in the habit of examining political revolutions with attention; of marking the progress, and investigating the motives of those who are conspicuous actors on the theatre of politics, there can be no doubt, that the family connections of governor Clinton have steadily meditated a complete usurpation of the political power of this state. This is beyond the reach of controversy. Let every man who is not satisfactorily impressed with the truth of what I advance, examine minutely their conduct. What has been the uniform tendency of all their measures in this city? View their artifices at the seat of our state government? Trace them to every county in the state, and you will invariably find them undermining, by the most base and contemptible artifices, the reputation of every man who may, however remotely, interrupt their ambitious projects; in vain hopes that unguarded minds would believe those upright who appeared watchful and suspicious of others.

In this mode and for these purposes, has the character of Mr. Burr been attacked. Disappointed in the nomination of governor Clinton to the Vice Presidency, the moment he was elected Chief Magistrate of the state, his connections, I hope without his immediate knowledge or consent, commenced a secret, though active warfare against Col. Burr, who had been guilty of another sin which sharpened their revenge, and could not be forgiven. He had opposed with success the appointment of Mr. Osgood to the mayoralty of New-York. This pious christian had fixed his hopes on this lucrative office. Bred to meaner work, but born, as he thought, to be a Mayor, his disappointment gave infinite uneasiness: From the dejection and melancholy it produced, it is said, he has never yet recovered; and the name of Burr, when audibly pronounced, like water in the hydrophobia, still gives him a universal thrill. Roused by this decisive proof of their inferior influence, his supporters advanced to bolder acts of hostility and revenge. By the most shameful and dishonorable machinations, they now endeavored to defeat every political measure the Vice-President recommended.—By means, at the recollection of which every man of common honor or integrity would blush, they endeavored upon all occasions, to render the purity of his motives suspected. But their impotent attempts produced no other effect, than to discover their malignity; and the man they meant to ruin, retained an exalted place in the affections of the people. In despair, this persevering faction flew for assistance to Chancellor Livingston and his adherents, whose thirst for power and dominion, and inveterate jealousy of the Vice-President rendered them accessible. Though the habits and aristocratic dispositions of these people made them unfit accomplices for their new associates, the prospect of political preferment induced them to form the connection; although they had been for years in the constant habit of ridiculing both the public and private character of Governor Clinton and his family; the charms of power, and the prospect of monopolizing the honors of the state, overcame their repugnance, and they fraternally embraced the man they had hitherto derided, and affected to despise.

From this formidable coalition, a concentration of power was anticipated, which they could not derive from talents, or from natural influence, and which it was hoped would crush every opponent, exclude Mr. Burr from public confidence, and prostrate every obstacle to the success of their boundless ambition. This heterogeneous mass, composed like Nebuchadnezar's image of clay and of brass, drew close the bonds that connected them, and begun their work with a zeal and industry that would have done honor to a better cause. Some became declaimers at public meetings. Others rode the circuit of the state, and by the most insidious and dastardly insinuations, whispered suspicions in the minds of the people, and prepared their credulity for the reception of the flagrant and malicious falsehoods which have since been propagated. Stale and exploded calumnies against the Vice-President, were revived, and circulated with pious perseverance. These proceedings, I have calmly witnessed throughout the state.—I have often seen their gross artifices detected, and their views exposed; for they could not escape the most feeble sagacity. Thus was Mr. Burr to be dragged to the altar, and sacrificed to the ambition of a few aspiring individuals; to minister to the wishes of families, who, to gratify their pride, would trample on the rights of the people, and parade in triumph over the heads of the honest and industrious. There never were men, whose sentiments were less republican, whose actions and habits manifested a more sovereign contempt, for the common rights of man.

At the head of the honorable association to which I have alluded, we find a man, whose name, alone, and venerable patron, have raised him above the common herd of political defamers. At an early period, received into the family of his Uncle, the esteem and respect, which the public felt for that worthy veteran, was, without reluctance, extended to those who shared his affections. Thus did he steal, unperceived, into the confidence of the people.—His principles have never been examined.—His character has only been upheld by his name.—The virtues of his ancestors have hitherto saved him from investigation—that his secret machinations are now leading to important consequences; and the good of the country requires, that his dark and corrupt conduct should be exposed. That he should be arraigned at the bar of public justice, and receive that sentence, which his crimes justly merit.—This shall soon be done. If I live the task shall be faithfully performed.

For considering this man the actual governor of the state, it will certainly be unnecessary to appologize. It must be manifest to the meanest capacity, that he is the author of the system of policy, that has been pursued in this state since the election of governor Clinton. I would not so far insult that aged patriot, as to believe for a moment that he had conceived, and voluntarily performed the acts which have disgraced his administration. They are only worthy of that callous compound of pride and wickedness, whom he has raised from insignificance, and who has long since disgraced the name and the virtues of his ancestors.

This professional calumniator has ever had the insolence to arrogate to himself the applause of every popular proceeding of our state government, and the hardihood to attribute to the worthy chief magistrate the odium of every ungracious act. This alone discovers a determined baseness that should consign him to disgrace.

His election as a member of the late memorable Council of Appointment, forms a new era in his political career. Associated with Ambrose Spencer, whose name has long been infamous, and who disgraced every party to which he has been attached, their memory will be justly immortalized. The history of their official conduct discloses a scene of iniquity never surpassed, and but rarely equalled in the annals of governmental proceedings. Every thing honorable, every thing just and advantageous to the country, was sacrificed to accomplish the ruin of a man, whose talents and integrity they dreaded: with the lash of whose eloquence they have often been chastised; and who was ever able and willing to check the progress of their ambition. Armed with the most momentous and dangerous power of government, these political reformers proceeded to the execution of their designs. Instead of regulating their conduct by the good and wholesome principles, whose influence would infallibly have tended to elevate the character of the state, they were diverted from their duty by romantic schemes of personal ambition.—Instead of investigating the source of public evils, and applying appropriate corrections; instead of seeking truth in its energetic purity, they disregarded the lessons of experience, and the dictates of wisdom; they abandoned the great and paramount interest of their constituents, to promote their sordid and selfish views. That they were governed by these principles, their appointments to office clearly indicated. Who that witnessed the occurrences at the seat of government, could resist a blush of shame and conceal his indignation at the sinking dignity of the state. Men, destitute of private integrity and of public virtue, were invited to the confidence of these two *patriotic* members of the council. Merit ceased with them to be a recommendation to office. The profligate and abandoned, moved by the secret operations of sympathetic souls, hastened to the arms of their favourite companions, to receive the well-earned meeds of their crimes and corruption. No qualifications were necessary but a pliancy of principle, that would never hesitate to sacrifice every honorable propensity, and all duty to the public. No ceremony to be performed but swearing eternal enmity to Mr. Burr. Those who could furnish the longest list of friends defrauded, or honest men betrayed, were readily advanced to the clerkship of a county, or the dignity of public prosecutors. This has been verified in this city and county beyond the power of controversy. The truth of these assertions is discovered in the appointment of a man, destitute of character and respectability, to the most lucrative office in the city. An office for which there were candidates of unblemished fame: who had ever been faithful to the cause of liberty. But they were honest men, unfit for the tools of unprincipled ambition. We trace these operations of the said principles in the appointment of a district attorney, whose sycophancy has become proverbial. Who is as notoriously incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, as he is destitute of political integrity. Fresh from the hot-bed of federalism he has become the calumniator of his friends and in the true spirit of apostacy is now the advocate for persecution. Impelled by every political breeze that blows, and like a cameleon, regularly changing with the aspect of political affairs; the first cloud that portends evil to his party, drives him back to the arms of those he has forsaken.

The same motives have marked their proceedings throughout the state. Every county has been insulted with the appointment of officers, notorious for their crimes and incapacity. Thus have those men, who now claim the gratitude of their country, sported with the authority with which they were invested. Their minds, a prey to the most odious passions, urged them on to acts of injustice and oppression. Impelled by wild and foolish ambition, they overleaped the bounds of prudence, endeavored to subvert the feeble barriers that opposed them, and build their fame on the ruins of the constitution. The history of their secret negociations and mal-conduct in office, opens a scene of profligacy and corruption, without a parellel in former days. With heedless haste, we have seen them bartering the rights and privileges of the people; with monstrous hardihood, perverting the power magnanimously confided to them, to the furtherance of corrupt purposes. For what matters it, whether the consideration for an appointment is pecuniary compensation; or whether the stipulation is abandonment of every manly and independent principle: the first to be sure, is the substance, but the last is the essence of corruption.

The enemies of Mr. Burr, having thus, as they supposed, shaken the foundation of his influence in this state, extended their operations to the general government.—What success has attended their efforts, remains to be determined. Prudent men discover reason to apprehend, that, while their object is only the ruin of an individual, they may endanger the existence of the administration. How far Mr. Jefferson can confide in the professions of the Clintons, he will presently be able to decide. On the fidelity and attachment of the Livingstons, he can, with safety, rely, while he has offices to give them, or they have other friends to betray.

BRUTUS.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold at public auction, for cash, under the direction of the major part of the commissioners named and authorised, in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late merchant of the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, at the house now in the occupation of the said Hooper,

A likely Negro Woman & Child,
A Negro Girl and Boy,

Together with a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

too tedious to enumerate.

And on Thursday the 13th day of the same month, in the county of Hanover on the plantation lately occupied by the said Hooper, within about 5 miles of Hanover town, the stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

With a number of plantation utensils.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } Assignees

Richmond, July 29, 1802. 4t

TABLE

Shewing the amount of principal (on the calculation of 100 dollars) redeemed at certain quarter-yearly periods until its final extinction by the United States, of their stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, arising from the payment of dividends of 8 per centum per annum, under the provisions of sundry acts of Congress.

		Amount Redeemed.			Amount Redeemed.			Amount Redeemed.			Amount Redeemed.
January 1, 1796,	1802,	2 . . .	1801,	1808,	16,857,635,349	1808,	1814,	38,096,666,858	1814	1820	68,457,922,123
April . .	.	2 03 . .	.	.	17,110,499,879	.	.	38,668,110,860	.	.	69,434,790,955
July . .	.	2,060,45 .	.	.	17,367,157,377	.	.	39,248,138,613	.	.	70,527,062,819
October . .	.	2,091,356,75 .	.	.	17,627,664,737	.	.	39,836,860,693	.	.	71,584,968,761
January 1, 1797,	1803,	4,122,717,101	1803,	1809,	19,892,079,768	1809,	1815,	42,434,413,603	1815	1821	74,658,743,293
April . .	.	4,184,568,008	.	.	20,190,460,604	.	.	43,070,929,807	.	.	75,778,624,442
July . .	.	4,247,336,528	.	.	20,493,317,817	.	.	43,719,993,754	.	.	76,913,303,809
October . .	.	4,311,036,576	.	.	20,800,717,585	.	.	44,372,748,660	.	.	78,069,033,366
January 1, 1798,	1804,	6,375,712,274	1804,	1810,	23,112,728,348	1810,	1816,	47,038,339,890	1816	1822	81,240,063,866
April . .	.	6,471,347,958	.	.	23,459,419,273	.	.	47,743,014,989	.	.	82,458,669,899
July . .	.	6,568,418,168	.	.	23,811,310,563	.	.	48,460,077,713	.	.	83,695,549,943
October . .	.	6,666,944,450	.	.	24,168,480,221	.	.	49,186,974,819	.	.	84,950,483,197
January 1, 1799,	1805,	8,766,948,617	1805,	1811,	26,531,007,424	1811	1817,	51,924,779,441	1817	1823	85,225,247,945
April . .	.	8,838,452,849	.	.	26,928,979,536	.	.	52,703,651,133	.	.	89,548,620,604
July . .	.	9,041,929,629	.	.	27,352,607,124	.	.	53,494,205,900	.	.	90,891,856,064
October . .	.	9,167,408,583	.	.	27,742,000,730	.	.	54,296,618,988	.	.	92,255,233,904
January 1, 1800,	1806,	11,304,919,712	1806,	1812,	30,150,044,241	1812,	1818	57,111,068,273	181	1824	95,639,661,113
April . .	.	11,474,493,508	.	.	30,601,429,905	.	.	57,967,734,297	.	.	97,073,648,349
July . .	.	11,646,600,910	.	.	31,050,601,354	.	.	58,837,250,311	.	.	98,529,753,074
October . .	.	11,821,310,074	.	.	31,536,660,374	.	.	59,929,809,066	.	.	100,
January 1, 1801,	1807,	13,998,629,725	1807,	1813,	34,009,711,279	1813,	1819	62,615,606,202			
April . .	.	14,208,609,171	.	.	34,519,855,933	.	.	63,554,840,295			
July . .	.	14,421,738,308	.	.	35,037,653,773	.	.	64,508,162,899			
October . .	.	14,938,064,383	.	.	35,563,218,579	.	.	65,475,785,343			

Amount due July 1, 1818 . . .	1,470,246,926	1,492,300,629	Amount of last payment payable 1st October 1818 and 1824.
Interest thereon, ...	22,053,703		

☞ The real value of 100 dollars nominal, will be found by deducting the amount redeemed in any one quarter, from 100 nominal dollars, expressed in the stock bearing interest at 6 per cent.

From the Gazette of the United States.

DECIUS—No. VI.

I have to apologize to the editor and readers of this Gazette for an error in my third number, wherein I stated that a document referred to in the report of the committee of investigation, marked 'C. had not been printed. I discover my mistake, and willingly rectify it, hoping that the reasons given in my last number for making the erroneous statement will be satisfactory, and that they will credit my declaration that it was totally unintentional. Those who will not be satisfied with the reasons there given, will assuredly believe, that I would not willingly and wittingly have asserted that a document was not published, which clearly and abundantly proves one of my most material positions, to wit: "That it is not charged that Col. Pickering drew any money from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," according to the provision of the constitution. This document fully justifies my arguments in No. 3, and makes them strictly applicable to the matter in hand; throws Col. Pickering's *misapplications* of public money (as they have been called) clearly within the scope of the case which I stated as a proper illustration of them, and, of course, obliges me to make an acknowlegment, even to an enemy, for pointing out to me the paper in which I might discover that I had been incorrect.

From this document it appears, that the sum of 78,583 dolls and 11 cents, (14,588 dolls. and 54 cents, part of which sum, were gained by Col. Pickering in the purchase of bills of exchange, and the balance of 63,994 dolls. and 57 cents was drawn by him from the Treasury, "in consequence of appropriations made by law," to wit: out of the appropriations for foreign intercourse 22,734 dolls. and 81 cents; out of the appropriations for expences of treaties, &c. with the Mediterranean powers, 36,928 dolls. and 42 cents; and out of the contingent expences of government, 4,331 dolls. and 34 cents,) that this sum was paid by Col. Pickering on account of prize causes, the British treaty, the Spanish treaty, and 5,509 dolls. 57 cents to Mrs. De la Fayette, by James Munroe, now Governor of Virginia; and these several sums, making an aggregate of 78,583 dolls. 11 cents are stated in the document itself "to appear to have been expended," and to be "beyond the sums drawn by Col. P. from the Treasury, *under the several appropriations to which they respectively refer.*"

The malignity of the parenthesis in the report, to which I therefore alluded, here strikes us with redoubled force. The committee say in the report that these sums have been expended by Col. P. "on objects of a public nature, (*as far as the committee can ascertain the fact,*") and then refer to this very document C. in which the expenditures are stated as above noticed. Hence it appears, from their own statements, that the sum in question was drawn from the Treasury "in consequence of appropriations made by law;" that the very objects to which it was applied are known, and that these were public objects—in other words, that Col. Pickering's crime consists in his having taken the balance of certain appropriations to cover the deficiences in others; that where Congress had appropriated too much for one public object, and too little for another, he had added two together, and saved the public service from the injury which might have ensued from delay in the execution of the expressed will of the legislature.

But this is not all. In this same document the committee, after making the statement referred to; in the same document to which they refer immediately before the infamous insinuation which lurks in the parenthesis so often alluded to; in this very document, immediately after their statement that the whole sum is unaccounted for, this same committee declare, that

"*It is believed*, that the Secretary of Treasury may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, draw warrants in favour of T. Pickering, to be paid out of unexpended balances of appropriations which will cover the whole of the above expenditures," (of 78,583 dolls. 11 cents) "the following sums excepted, for which new appropriations will be wanted, viz.

Prize Causes,	8,231 82
Spanish Treaty,	1,020 63
General La Fayette,	5,509 57
Dolls.	14,762 02."

Now it is not to be presumed that the Secretary of the Treasury, with or without the consent of the Secretary of State, would be justifiable in drawing any warrants in favour of Col. Pickering, unless it was *fully ascertained* that Col. P. was justifiable in making the expenditures which are to be recovered by these warrants: and thus, through the whole course of Col. P's. official transactions, after a scrutiny of five months by his most malevolent enemies, it appears that he has expended 14,762 dolls. 2 cents on public objects *not fully appropriated for*, for 2173 dolls. 43 cents in addition to the sum gained by him in the purchase of bills, and credited to the United States; and thus sinks the mass of infamous accusations alledged against a man who served the state most faithfully; whose name will be cherished and revered whilst a spark of gratitude remains in the bosoms of his countrymen.

I wish every man who feels his importance as an American in this critical season; every one who has but for an instant suffered the spirit of suspicion of the virtue of the late administration, to harbour in his breast; every one who has, tho' but for a moment, yielded himself up to the impressions which the eternal repetition of the vile falsehoods against honorable men, was but too well calculated to make; I wish every such man to read the report most attentively, to consider the men by whom, and the circumstances under which it was made. Let him then lay his hand on his heart, and say what the charges made in that report amount to, and what those ruffians deserve, who acted as pioneers to the majority of Congress, and the majority of the investigating committee. I mean those outcasts of European and Indian prisons, whom faction has taken by the hand in this country, and encouraged as instructors of the people in their rights, through the medium of the press. Like the bloodhounds of the Spaniard, they have been let loose on every thing that was lovely and of good repute in our land; neither virtue, nor services, nor age, nor talents, have been a security against their diabolical machinations; with the rancour of demons they have appeared to feel the most pleasure in attacking the most pure, and never felt more joy than in bringing those who were most conspicuous for good qualities, to their own mean and infamous level. That the late administrations committed no mistakes, I by no means assert, neither do I say, that in every instance they employed the most suitable characters. A Judas was found amongst the twelve apostles; and Washington and Adams were sometimes imposed upon by a credulousness too common to honest, upright men. I speak only to the report in which the crimes of the late administrations are thrown into one view, or more properly, the crimes imputed to those entrusted by the late presidents, who were of the federal "sect," for the deficiencies of those who were democrats, are noticed not at all, or very slightly. As the report says "A suit was instituted against them, &c.

But to return to the point. I have made my acknowledgment to Mr. Duane for his information, by which I have been enabled to find the precious document. I hope at some future day to see all the documents which accompanied the report. In the mean time, to prove my thankfulness, I will hint to him for his own especial edification and gratification, that after writing a few more numbers of Decius, I shall publish an entertaining and instructive Romance, taken from sundry documents which I am collecting, and founded upon a true story. It is to be called, *The reward of Patriotism*, or, The Contractor's vade mecum; in which will be shewn the art of making and forfeiting contracts for stamp-paper, and getting advances on the forfeiture as well as on the making, together with many pleasant and witty stories about public printing, a new way to save ones self from suffering by a fall in the price of stationary, and many other diverting tales too tedious to mention. No more for the present from his loving friend, DECIUS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, esq.

By the Author of the "Narrative."

We come now to a part of this pamphlet so interesting and important, that to abridge it would be to lessen the satisfaction of the reader: It is the manner in which Mr. Burr, according to this writer, attempted to make his way to the presidency—

"After the nomination of Mr. Burr was made known through the union, the republican party determined to adhere to it with good faith. They were disposed to yield Mr. Burr an honorable support, but at the same time to secure the election of Mr. Jefferson at all events, by dropping, in his favor, the requisite number of votes. To do this one state depended on another, and eventually adverse circumstances, contrary to the original intention of the republican party, accidentally gave to Mr. Burr an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson.

"The moment he was nominated, he put into operation a most extensive, complicated, and wicked system of intrigue, to place himself in the presidential chair. He set to work all his invective powers, and in some instances employed men to carry his plans into execution, who neither perceived their nature nor extent. In the furtherance of his intrigues, he spared no pains, nor was he parsimonious of expence. The *expresses* kept on foot, the men he employed, and the expences of their various agencies, must have cost him a sum little less than one year's salary of his office. Mr. Burr seems to have carried on a *secret* correspondence with the federalists from the period of his nomination.

"The votes of the state of Pennsylvania, from causes which, being of so recent a date, it is unnecessary here to repeat, were extremely doubtful. Those of S. Carolina were no less precarious. Had the fifteen votes of the former state been given to the two republican candidates, their election would have been secured beyond all doubt. In this case, even if all the votes of South Carolina had been federal, Jefferson and Burr would, notwithstanding, have been elected. This was so apparent to both parties, that in the event mentioned, the federalists would have retreated from the contest; they could have had no hopes of success. So far as this related to the ambitious views of Mr. Burr, he saw in its full force the importance of the Pennsylvania votes. For, it was determined by many influential federalists, that if Pennsylvania had given the whole of her votes for Jefferson and Burr, the federal electors of New-Jersey having then no hopes of the success of their own candidates, were secretly to have given their votes for Mr. Burr, and so, in spite of republican opposition, have made him *President of the United States! Mr. Jonathan Dayton has openly declared, since the election, that this was their plan.* And, if we want demonstration of their disposition to have done so, we have only to turn to the federal votes in the house of representatives in the presidential contest, and we shall find it. Mr. Burr, there is every reason to believe, was fully acquainted with this treasonable plot. He accordingly sent Mr. Abraham* Bishop, of Connecticut, to Lancaster, during the session of the Pennsylvania legislature. Mr. Burr paid all the attention to this subject, which his sinister designs could excite. For he knew full well, that, if the senate of Pennsylvania had given way to the assembly, to the unequivocal and audible voice of that respectable state, and the whole of her votes had, in consequence, been given to the two republican candidates, he would have been elected president of the United States.

"But, as if unwilling to depend entirely on the New-Jersey project mentioned by Mr. Dayton, he made double provision for the Pennsylvania case: and it will be found upon a full view of the subject, that his scheme was an admirable one, one that would have immortalized the two federal heroes, who were to have put it into execution.

"Lest some of the federal electors of New-Jersey should eventually refuse to vote for Mr. Burr, according to Mr. Dayton's plan; Dr. Smith, one of the electors of that state, and who is related to Mr. Burr by marriage, was paid particular attention to. Something was also expected of Mr. Tapping Reeve, one of the Connecticut electors, and brother in law to Mr. Burr, who spent some weeks in Connecticut previous to the meeting of the electors. And as he rarely passes away his time in idleness, it is not to be presumed that he was inactive while in that state.

"After Mr. Burr returned to N. York, frequent *expresses* passed between Pierpont Edwards of Connecticut and Mr. Burr. As the correspondence was not suffered to go through the Post-Office, it is extremely probable that it was of a highly interesting and confidential nature. Mr. Pierpont Edwards is Mr. Burr's uncle.

"Mr. Burr also visited Dr. Smith, previous to the electorial votes being given in New Jersey, who returned the compliment. During this period, the intercourse between these two gentlemen were very cordial.

"In case the fifteen Pennsylvania votes had been republican, it was confidently expected by Mr. Burr, that the two electors mentioned would have voted for him. This, whether the electors of New Jersey, generally, had voted for him or not, would have made him president. They might, too, afterwards, have divulged the fact with great eclat; since their solitary votes would have accomplished that, to which the combined efforts of the federalists, in the house of representatives, were inadequate; the election of Mr. Burr to the presidency.

"Pennsylvania, however, gave a majority of one vote only for the republican candidate; the federalists had, therefore, hopes of the success of Pinckney and Adams. Dr. Smith of New Jersey, and Tapping Reeve of Connecticut, of course, voted for the federal candidates, in the hope that they might ultimately succeed

Mr. Burr could now only expect to have an equality of votes with Mr. Jefferson, and in this casualty, which actualty happened, the choice of a president must devolve, as it did, on the house of representatives. As it was known to be the primary object of the republican party, to place Mr. Jefferson in the presidential chair, it was very generally expected in New York, that some one of the southern states would give that illustrious person a few more votes than Mr. Burr. This was deemed essential to insure the election of Mr. Jefferson, and to avoid that dishonorable contest, which subsequently took place in the house of representatives. But if Mr. Jefferson had obtained in any of the states, one or two more votes than Mr. Burr, the desired end would have been answered. It was essential, therefore, to the success of Mr. Burr's projects, to cause it to be believed in the southern states, that Mr. Jefferson would certainly have one or two votes in Rhode Island, and that the rest would be given to the federal candidates. This being effectually done, it was in those states deemed unnecessary to withhold any votes from Mr. Burr, especially as in the end the doing so might deprive us of a republican vice president. Mr. Burr, therefore, turned his attention to the state of Rhode Island, and to the circulation of the report, that Mr. Jefferson would undoubtedly have two votes in that state.

"Here he was personally active. He went to Rhode Island, where he remained some time. He visited governor Fenner and other influential men, and returned with the information, which was then deemed pleasing, that Mr. Jefferson would unquestionably have *two* of the electoral votes of that state, but that he himself should have *none*; the rest would be given to the federal candidates.

"After he returned, he dispatched a friend to Rhode Island, who, it was industriously reported in the city of New York, confirmed, in his letters, the agreeable intelligence brought by Mr. Burr.

"This information was accordingly communicated, with much care, by some of Mr. Burr's friends to the southern states, where it obtained general credence, and induced the electors to give Mr. Burr an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Burr had also *agents* in those states, who actively circulated the story among the *electors*.

"A gentleman in New York, a revolutionary officer, and a distinguished patriot, communicated the mischievous and unfounded report to the southern states; which he, no doubt, at the time accredited. He wrote, it is highly probable, from the best motives; though it is certain he did immense mischief. For his attachment to the cause was so generally known and at the same time believed to be sincere, that no man thought him capable of being guilty of a dishonorable intrigue. His name is concealed from the conviction, that his good sense and patriotism have triumphed over the artful delusions of Mr. Burr.

"Mr. Burr's prospects were now auspicious. Every state on which the republicans calculated, presented a cheering aspect, except South Carolina; and of his success here, Mr. Burr had some doubts. At the presidential election of 1797, the state of South Carolina was somewhat swayed by local considerations. Her votes were then given to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Thomas Pinckney. No apprehensions, however, were now entertained as to Mr. Jefferson, it was on all hands admitted that the electors of South Carolina would vote for him; but it was doubtful in New York, whether they would not also vote for Mr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the federal candidate. Had they done so, he would have been vice president. Mr. Burr saw the importance to *himself* of the South Carolina votes, and he accordingly directed his attention to that state.

"As usual he dispatched an agent to Columbia, the seat of government. This agent was Mr. Timothy Greene, an attorney now residing in the state of N. York. Mr. Greene was suitably recommended to Mr. Wade Hampton, and other republican electors. He remained at Columbia many weeks, and forwarded daily to Mr. Burr the result of his diplomatic conferences. To avoid Post-Office curiosity, his dispatches were directed under cover to Mr. John Swartwout, marshal; who being in the confidence of Mr. Burr, and favorable to his views, carried them to him with great facility as they came to hand.

"Mr. Greene acknowledges that the expences of his mission were not thrown away for nothing. It appeared to him when he first conversed with the electors about Mr. Burr, that he was very little known in South Carolina, and that great doubts were entertained of the propriety of voting for him. How far Mr. Greene removed these doubts, we cannot say. It is however probable that his mission, tho' somewhat expensive, was of much service to Mr. Burr.

"It is hardly necessary to mention, that the South Carolina votes were eventually given to the republican candidates, and Mr. Burr relieved from his unpleasant situation.

"Those votes completed the equality between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, tho' the equality was not, till some time after officially known. The Electors of New-York had been led to believe, that Mr. Burr would not have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson in some of the other states. Could they have anticipated the event as it actually turned out, Mr. Burr would not have had more than ten of the twelve electoral suffrages of New-York; two of the electors at least, would have withholden their votes from him.—But as with the rest of their citizens so with our electors, the unfounded report concerning Rhode Island, had some weight. They, however, particularly relied on Virginia, to drop Mr Burr a few votes. The state of New-York, exempt from local attachments, derogatory to the commonweal, would, had they thought it probable that Mr. Burr would have had an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson, have taken good care, that the Union should not have been jeopardized, by the schemes of aggrandizement of a subtle and selfish individual."

The pamphlet proceeds to give an accounts of Mr. Burr's conduct after it was learnt that he and Mr. Jefferson had an equal number of votes.

It charges Mr. Burr with having written a letter to Gen. Samuel Smith, with the express design of deceiving the people; which, contrary, as he says, to Mr. Burr's intention, was published in the newspapers at the time; it is here called in plain terms "a monument of perfidy."—The following is a copy:—

Extract of a letter from Col. Burr, to Gen. Smith, of Baltimore, dated New-York, December 16th, 1801.

"It is highly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson, but if such should be the result, every man who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would dishonor my view and insult my feelings, by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and the expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to *declare those sentiments*, if the occasion shall require."

The writer thinks the obvious declaration for Mr. Burr to make had he been sincere, would have been this, that if the federalists should elect him in preference to Mr. Jefferson *that he would instantly resign* in favor of Mr. Jefferson. But the pamphlet expressly asserts that Mr. Burr about the time he wrote the above letter, "corresponded with the federalists on the subject of their placing him in the Presidential chair," and that "he left no expedient untried to effect his election to the presidency."

"The following *indubitable* fact," says the writer, "justifies these assertions, and

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* *We do not mention this in disparagement of Mr. Bishop. When he went to Lancaster we believe his views were honest. He no doubt thought he was serving the general cause. We have no idea that he perceived the intrigue of Mr. Burr, though it is evident he became the dupe of it.*

is sufficient of itself to induce every *honest* man, of whatever party, to frown upon and avoid him as an *Arnold!*

"*Mr. Burr, while in the City of New-York, carried on a negociation with the Heads of the Federal Party at Washington, with a view to his election as president of the United States. A person was authorised by them to confer with him on the subject, who accordingly did so. Mr. Burr assented to the propositions of the negociator and referred him to his confidential friend to complete the negociation. Mr. Burr stated that after the first vote taken in the house of representatives, New York and Tennessee would give into the Federalists!!*"

"We are authorised to state, upon the veracity of two grave and *respectable Clergymen in this city*, that Mr. Burr *conferred with a person deputed by the federalists to negociate with him the terms on which they proposed to elect him president of the United States!* It is added, that Mr. Burr *assented to their propositions*, and entered fully into their views!"

On these facts especially must depend the principal strength of the singular and bold attack now made on Mr. B's. character. Could he meet this charge directly or in a manner materially to weaken its force or to turn aside its direction, it would go far towards confuting all that has been lately brought against him by his former *political friends in outward form*. As to the suppression of the history, that I take it, must altogether rest on the motives by which he was actuated, and if it shall appear that his object was to disseminate calumny, his conduct in this particular must form an honorable contrast with that of Mr. Jefferson, who actually paid for the publication of slander; and, what adds meanness to crime, for slander against his rival in fair competition for the first office in the government. By the way this presents us with a key to the invective of the Jeffersonians; it certainly is no more than sufficient for those who deem the encouragement of libels a virtue, to consider their suppression a crime.

Much of the remainder of the pamphlet is consumed in personal attacks on the more intimate friends of Mr. Burr, by name; which may be principally resolved into this, that they were as anxious for their share of the loaves and fishes as the Clintonians themselves; but this is a part in which the public will take too little interest to render it proper for us to be very particular in our account of it. The writer, too, with a view of striking as deep as possible, has descended into Col. Burr's private concerns, and among other things has given the particulars of a suit in Chancery between him and a Mr. Angerstein of London; but we have good reasons for saying, the affair is not stated with fairness or correctness.

Mr. Burr is charged with being zealous for the removal of the federalists from office. "In this, says the writer, though *his motives were improper*, he was not singular." We should be glad to know what the writer means here by *improper motives*. A wicked act dictated by *proper motives* presents such a confusion of ideas, such a contradiction in terms, that really we are quite at a loss to comprehend the language. To shew that Mr. Burr was really the author of several removals, a note is quoted to that effect from a pamphlet which appeared last Summer under the signature of LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, "one accustomed" the pamphleteer thinks, "to move in the higher political circles, and well acquainted with *interior movements*." We cannot but suppose it of very considerable moment to Mr. Burr, whether this charge be true or not. If he was a principal actor in the cruel scene of persecution which has been acted during the present administration, it is certainly never to be forgotten; if not, it is a most destructive calumny, and should at once be unequivocally and fully repelled.

BOSTON, July 10.

FROM BOURDEAUX, June 6.

"Buonaparte is momently expected to visit this city, and the greatest preparations are making to receive him with every mark of honor and respect. He is elected Consul for life;—and the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church has pronounced him the greatest man that ever existed excepting the Saviour of the World.

A gentleman from France, informs us, that as far as his observation extended, the French people were unanimously in favour of electing Buonaparte for life, and investing him with sovereign power and authority.—They were entirely sick of revolutionary expedients, and loose inefficient governments.—So they can but enjoy the fruits of their industry; and be secure from the tyranny of such leaders, they care not who guides the vessel of State; or who makes or administers the laws. The common people, under the monarchy, knew they were the happiest on earth, and they sigh for the return of old times.

FROM NIAGARA, JULY 1st:

"I am about setting out from this port to Fort Michilimackinac, in the new American Packet "Senator Tracy" built last fall by the United States, at Detroit, and completed this spring, for the purpose of transporting the troops and public Stores on these western waters. Although I shall be six hundred miles N. W. from this port, yet the communication is so frequent, that there will be opportunities of hearing from you every three or four weeks."

NEW-YORK, July 24:

The letters of Brutus, in the Daily Advertiser, and the "View of the political A—n B—r, esq. V. P. of the U. S." remind people of the truth and honor of several old English proverbs, founded on the experience of ages. It is said, that "when rogues fall out, honest men come to their rights." Again, it is a common saying, that "what is got (whether office or money) over the devil's back, mostly goes under his belly." Finally, "though robbers *agree* in plunder, they mostly *dispute* about the division of it."

[*N. Y. Spectator.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Extract of a letter from an authentic source, at Algiers, dated the 14th and 15th May, 1802.

"On the 29th March sailed five Algerine corsairs—and on the 29th of April sailed seven. To this date they have sent in two Neapolitans, taken within one mile of Toulon; also two Spanish vessels, one loaded with sugar, condemned for a——the other took the Algerine for a pirate, and abandoned his vessel, and on this account is condemned, cargo of wheat.

"There has also this day arrived an Algerine corsair, bringing with him two French brigs, which were destined for the West-Indies. The Algerine says they fired two guns at him, and for this they are sent in, but I suppose will be cleared.

"On the 31st March, two Swedes and one American frigate were cruising off Tripoli. To that date nothing had been taken by the Tripoline corsairs, which were then all in port.

"15th—This day arrived an Algerine 44 gun frigate, and brought with her a Portuguese frigate of 44 guns. After two hours combat the Algerine boarded the Portuguese and carried her. The Portuguese has 312 men landed here, and 42 killed and wounded. The Algerine had 30 killed. A great affair to Algiers—and frigate and crew is a loss and dishonor to Portugal, which cannot be retrieved.

"This day the Dey declared that all christain corsairs, which his corsairs should send in, that should not have Mediterranean passports, should be condemned and considered as enemies—This was the declaration of the Dey to the French Consul."

We understand that Mr. George Latimer, Collector of this port, has been *induced* to send in his resignation. The circumstances which have attended this event, we believe are of the most extraordinary nature. We hope, for the sake of justice, that they will not be long withheld from the public. At any rate it is certain, that the department cannot possibly be filled by an officer more "capable," or more "faithful to the constitution"—It is added, that Mr. Muhlenburg, who has been mentioned as a candiate for the chief magistracy of this state, is to be got rid of by the investiture of this office!

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30.

Appointments by the President.

HENRY WARREN, of Massachusetts, to be collector of the customs for the district of Marblehead; vice Samuel R. Gerry; also inspector of the revenue for the port of Marblehead.

WILLIAM LYMAN, of Massachusetts, collector for the district of Newburyport; vice Dudley A. Tyng.

WILLIAM R. LEE, collector of Salem and Beverly; vice Joseph Hiller.

PETER MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania, collecter for the district of Pennsylvania; vice George Latimer.

TENCH COXE, of Pennsylvania, to be supervisor of the district of Pennsylvania.

JOHN PAGE, of Virginia, collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg; vice William Heath.

From the RECORDER.

The following is the Note of the Editors of the Recorder, alluded to in our last, and which, for want of room, was unavoidably postponed.

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* We do not agree with our author, unless he admits of numerous exceptions to his rule; and these exceptions we presume that he is ready to make. The history of every country will attest that it has received much advantage, as well as injury, from the *ambition of foreigners*. To be convinced of this, if any man can be supposed to stand in want of conviction, he has only to turn over a few pages of Bayle's Dictionary, the *Biographia Britannica*, or any compilation of the same kind. He will there see how universally the empire of science has been extended by the ambitious communication of foreigners, and how frequently even the independence of a whole people has been saved from extinction by a handful of foreign hirelings. In the fourteenth century, Henry, the fifth, of England, had almost completed the conquest of France. The progress of English victories was lost, the deluge of blood was inverted upon its authors, by the Earl of Buchan, at the head of a few thousand of Scotsmen. In the sixteenth century, the royal family of France was saved from the daggers of the Hugonots (and the loss of *such* a family to mankind could not have been very *great!*) by a detachment of Swiss household guards. The most fortunate and famous of Roman emperors was a Spaniard: And Rome was long preserved from destruction by a succession of emperors from Dalmatia. The woollen manufactures of England were introduced from Flanders by foreigners; and the United States themselves are almost immediately indebted for their existence, for every thing which they are, or can hope to be, to a source of the same kind. What was it which brought Penn to the Delaware, Smith to James River, and Raleigh to the Chesapeake? It was the necessities, or—the *ambition of foreigners*. Lord Bacon has handled this subject of adopting foreigners. "Never any state," says he, "was it [h]is point so open to *receive strangers into their body*, as were the Romans; therefore it sorted [w]ith them accordingly; for they grew to the "greatest monarchy. Their manner was to grant "naturalization, which they called *jus civitatis*, "and to grant it in the highest degree; that is not "only the rights of commerce, of marriage, of "inheritance, but also the rights of suffrage, and "of bearing public offices. And this not to sin[g]ular persons alone, but likewise to whole fa[m]ilies; yea, to cities, and sometimes to whole "nations."

The opinion of Lord Bacon, and the practice of the Romans are undoubtedly of importance in the scale of decision. If Charles Lee had been present in the American army, previous to the battle of Long Island, the poor soldiers would not have been so wretchedly penned up in a corner. The previous arrival, the abilities, the *ambition* of this *foreigner*, were eminently serviceable in saving the remainder of the army from destruction.

"On this point of adopting foreigners, the Recorder of April 3d contains most of what we have to say. But, after all, it is not wonderful, if Americans do sometimes murmur at their conduct. Such discontent has occurred in all countries. But surely the partizans of Hamilton, and especially the printer of Bronson's Gazettes should not profess a general abhorrence of foreigners. That paper could not have existed but for the patronage of such people; and therefore they are wrong in reproaching Duane with his imaginary birth in Ireland. We shall grant, as we must, that he has, for some time, been in the habit of compiling a crowd of calumnies, that he is eternally addressing forged extracts of letters to *himself*, that he publishes copies of stolen letters, and, as the climax of hardiness, that he glories in this act of felony. We shall also grant, what Duane will hardly deny, that THE RECEIVER is as bad as *the thief*, and that, if the act of congress had been put in execution, he would have received a severe punishment. But surely these matters of record afford no exclusive ground for carping at foreigners. The republican press of Philadelphia this printer; and it is not easy to see that the agent is less innocent than the principal. At New York, also, you have James Cheetham, another berry from the same bush. Mr. Jefferson patronizes him likewise. The republican cause must surely be in a desperate condition, if we are to judge from *the presidential selection of its defenders*. But all this does not justify Bronson in the publication of lies. And when the New York Herald tells you that general Mason shook hands with Callender at his trial, when Miss Smith, in her *federal misrepresentations*, affirms that six seventy-four gun ships can be built all at once in the little navy yard of Philadelphia, such impudent fables destroy the force of any scraps of truth, which they may chance to scatter. When all confidence and credit are gone, the pander becomes useless to his employer; and a more decent collection of impostors will become necessary for the purpose of deceiving and robbing the public.

We cannot dismiss this note, without acknowledging our uncommon obligations to this Virginian Correspondent. Several of his pieces have been reprinted from the Recorder, at New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and other places.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1802.

[*The following Note was intended for No. III, of the* VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENT, *but came too late for last week's paper.*]

IT is true that in England government has docks, which are constructed for *building ships*. They are found to answer well. In these, after the ship is finished, the water is introduced through gates. The ship floats without the risque and labour of launching. A dock of this sort must cost an immense sum of money, and must be connected with a navy yard for the convenience of ships, and materials. It is evident that congress did not contemplate docks of this sort in the law which directed the purchase of two; otherwise they would have directed the ships to be built in succession.

It is reported, on respectable authority, that Gallatin, the Genevian Financier, has sold the bank shares, the property of the *United States*, at a considerable loss. The internal revenue is abolished, and money is already wanted; or, if not wanted, these shares are unnecessarily sold, or rather shamefully and in the spirit of bankrupt trade sacrificed.—This measure is perhaps the precursor of worse. Are bank and public stocks to be taxed?—Why has this measure, under a republican administration, boasting of frankness and openness, been covertly negociated.—Why was the Bank of the United States requested to keep it *secret*. Time will shew.

[*Newport Mercury.*]

A gentleman of Portsmouth, New-Hamshire, in a letter to his correspondent here says. "Mr. John L. has lately heard from our minister at Paris, who writes him that, after ten years of war, changes and bloodshed, France has returned to the point from which she started at the commencement of the revolution:—That Buonaparte is the most powerful and despotic chief in the world, and that his splendor of living is commensurate with his power:—That his palace, equipages, liveries and gew-gaws, far exceed every thing which existed at Versailles in the proud days of Louis the fourteenth:—That he has established the Romish religion, and ordered a strict observance of its ceremonies:—That he has instituted an order of the nobility (of which he is the grand master) called, the *Order of Honor*, and that the chevaliers who compose it have pensions for life:—That he himself is to be continued at the head of the nation *for life*, and it is generally believed will make the government hereditary in his family;—That a decree had passed the legislative body for re-establishing slavery as it existed before 1789, and that a company had been formed, stiled the *Republican African Company*, which would forthwith send twenty ships to the coast, for a supply of slaves for Saint Domingo. In this letter Mr. Livingston says he deemed it a most fortunate circumstance, that the late administration refused the pecuniary aids solicited by France, and thinks the less we have to do with that republic, the less risque is there of our being subjugated by it.

Ibid.

Callender says that Mr Jefferson in speaking of Mr Adams's wig used the word "*twirling*." The editor of the Aurora contradicts the assertion, and observes that it would be derogatory to the polished manners of the President to use that mode of expression. If the editor of the Aurora will look into "Notes on Virginia," in "Querry 19," he will find the following sentence: "while we have land to labour then, let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work-bench, or *twirling a distaff*." Unless Mr Duane can point out some difference in the polished phraseology of these expressions, twirling a wig and twirling a distaff, we cannot hesitate to ascribe them both to the same author.—For the information of Mr Duane it may not be improper to remark that many *forms* of expression *not less singular* than the above, may be found in the "Notes on Virginia."

[Gaz. U. S.]

The American people are, at present, amused by the labors of the Jacobins, who are issuing pamphlet after pamplet, and dropping paragraph upon paragraph, to prove, that one and other of the patriots of their "Sect" are scoundrels and liars, knaves and hypocrits, and that they have always been known to be such. They might spare themselves the trouble of eludidating the thing.—Honest men have known facts as long as they have known the men. Their secession from Democracy is the crying sin with the Jacobin party, but it has not changed their characters with either Federalists or Democrats.—They stand on the same ground as heretofore, save that the sect, to which they have belonged, is alarmed at their own loss, as they are afraid, that by these men and others like them they will be fought with their own weapons, and they know fully the power and success of villainy and intrigue. But they need not be alarmed, they have scoundrels enough remaining among them to blast the fairest fortunes of the freest people on the globe.

[*Ibid.*]

If the American people suffer their liberties to be swallowed up at last, by some Corsican or Genevan whale, or their most precious rights to be masticated by the grinders of a Mammoth, it will be their own fault. They have had most solemn admonitions; and the nature and tendency of the new born *patriotism* which afflicts them, has been so strongly exhibited that they could not but see and believe, that its fruit must be their ruin, if their *hearts were not harder than the nether millstone*. They have had the intrigues of the "Friends of the People" fully laid open to them, from the *pleasant efforts* of the President to get Mr Bayard out of Congress and get Mr. Rodney in, down to the drivelling exertions of the meanest wretch of the party, who courts the gentlest zephyr of popularity.

[*Ibid.*]

One single circumstance should convince the people of these states of the iniquitous designs, and unprincipled views of the champions of democracy, and the base tools enlisted in their service. This circumstance is, that they have laboured to produce the ruin of the last administration and its supporters, by the vilest slander, and most venomous falsehood, that they have been over and over again detected and exposed, and that, after detection and exposure, they have invariably avoided the course of honesty, have pitifully sneaked away from an ingenious acknowledgment of error, or have impudently continued in the propagation of the calumny. As we have said, before, this is the curse which lights upon knavery, and the American people ought to notice where it lights, that it cannot, with any uniformity, assume the appearance of rectitude, and uprightness. Our observations receive illustration from a recurrence to the recent Jacobin calumny of Mr Ross, and the wretched evasion which has ensued upon its exposure.——An insinuation—a low, creeping artifice constantly used by the jacobin scribblers,—was made, that Mr. Ross had recieved 500 dollars, to be used in the advancement of his election to the office of governor of this commonwealth. The insinuation was proved to be as base as its author, the thing shewn to be impossible, and to have originated from a wilful disposition to lie and calumniate.—A miserable, pitiful, and knavish equivocation ensues, the first charge is entirely forsaken, and the happy conclusion is arrived at, that Mr. Ross is "a daring and unprincipled politician," because, forsooth, *we have not said that he is not*. Whether Mr. Ross received the 500 dolls. *legally* or not, we shall leave to the government and the public to decide, upon his own statement, and the declarations of judge Brackenridge, with respect to the propriety of the measure, and the fidelity of its execution. It is enough for us to have shewn the people how they are insulted by these wretches, who wilfully lie, and vilely besmatter the purest characters in our community, and when they are expose, creep off into their native bogs of falsehood and corruption.

Ibid.

New troubles at St. Domingo.

Capt. Steele, arrived at New-York, from Port-Republican, informs, that the Blacks, taking advantage of the weakness of the French army, which is much reduced by disease and death, were again on the rise, and had already begun to form encampments on the plains of Leogane. This circumstance gave great uneasiness to the planters, who had reason to expect another scene of trouble and massacre.

The rising of the Blacks was supposed to be in consequence of the nightly stratagems of the French troops, in taking and massacreing all the Blacks who had held commissions under Toussaint—being deemed a necessary precaution by Gen. Le Clerc, to deprive them of their commanders in the event of another revolt.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

NEW LIGHT;

OR,

Thermo-Lamp Exhibition.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester and their Vicinities, that another EXHIBITION of the above important discovery will commence on *Friday* evening the 6th inst. at the Hay-Market Garden, and continue *Saturday, Monday* and *Tuesday* evenings.—Particulars are expressed in Hand Bills.—*Tickets* may be had of Captain *Richardson*, Goldsmith; Mr. *Prichard* and Mr. *Pleasants*, Booksellers, and at all the principal Taverns—Price *One Dollar*—to admit a Lady and Gentleman twice.

B. HENFREY.

August 3d 1802. 2p.

N. B.—The above Exhibition will be conducted under the inspection of a Committee of Gentlemen, who will publish their opinion on its utility.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.*

Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

☞ TAKEN out of this Office some few days past, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87, and '88—half bound.—Also, a small book of about a quire, covered with cartridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gazette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in several counties.—A reasonable compensation will be made to any person who will return them.

VIRGINIA: to wit,
Fairfax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,
Wm. MOSS, C. F. C.

THE subscriber has commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in the High Court of Chancery, for the District of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: His attendance will be regular on both Courts.

CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 10th July, 1802. } 4t.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tds]

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP
Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th of August next, (Hanover court day) a

Tract of Land,

ADJOINING the land on which the said Courthouse is, and extending to Littlepage's Bridge, on Pamunkey River, containing 351 acres. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the terms, as to the rest, fixed on at the same time. The subscriber will endeavor to sell the said land before the said 25th of August, privately; and should he succeed, will advertize the public of it immediately.

BENJAMIN POLLARD,
Trustee of the estate of *Paul Thilman*, deceased.

Hanover, July 14, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

NOTICE
The Co-partnership of
M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING dissolved on the 8th instant, in consequence of the death of M. Miller W. M'Craw, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same.

Robert Gwathmey,
Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of last month dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all those indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for sale a General Assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground i closed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them an a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

Armistead Anderson

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

For Glasgow,

The British SHIP
MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, Master, to sail in ten days. For freight only (having good accommodations) apply to *Robertson & Brown*, of Norfolk; to the Captain on board, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1802. 3w.

FIRST NOTICE.
In the case of Isaac M'Pherson,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

The Friends of James Maury, Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Lass

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, a few hogsheads will be taken on liberty of consignment. Those who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity will please make immediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber near Prince-Edward court house, a BLOOD BAY HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, shod all around, left hind foot white, a saddle spot on each side just behind his weathers. Appraised to twenty five pounds.

NATHANIEL JOURNEY.

June 28th, 1802. 3t‡

The Partnership of
CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the house formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chicahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable crops, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

On Friday the 6th of August, will be sold at auction, at the late dwelling-house of *William Nicolson*, deceased,

THE household and kitchen FURNITURE of the said decedent; consisting of Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. and white Wine Vinegar, in barrels.

Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above 20 dollars on giving bond and approved security; the bonds to bear interest from their date, if not punctually paid.

T. NICOLSON, Executor.

Richmond, July 26, 1802.

N. B. A Chariot with Harness for four Horses, belonging to the estate of Geo. Nicolson, deceased, will be sold on the same day, on 12 months credit.

ADVERTISEMENT!

SOME time early in the winter 1800, I gave my receipt for a bond of *Richard B. Taylor's*, for about eleven pounds: I was to collect the amount. The gentleman said he lived in Manchester. I have never seen him since, nor the receipt. I wish him to come forward and bring the receipt, as I wish to have it settled

WILLIAM GEDDY.

Richmond, July 23, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES
ON THE
POLICY OF MAINTAINING
A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND
Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES
AND
OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tds.